

"PHOTOGRAPHIC PAPER FOR PRINTERS"

[0001] The present invention refers to a process for obtaining photographs by printers, where the final product, the photographs, in any size, comprehend all determined space, without undesirable white marks and with two ends perfectly straight.

[0002] Photographic papers for printing in inkjet printers, thermal transference, wax jet, etc., existing in the market have A4 format (210 x 297 cm), letter format (216 x 179 cm), i.e. in flat sheets. There is also the A6 format (102 x 152 cm) that presents margins beyond the determined size and that can change from one supplier to another; these margins are disposable by means of micro-serrated.

[0003] Margins without printing of four sizes of the paper are required due to the limitations of the printer types, being their objectives to allow the printing of the photo to take completely the useful area of the A4 paper (210 x 297 cm) without letting white marks that are presented as a white frame around the photo.

[0004] Paper existing on the market allows that those margins are removed after printing, detaching them, as they are micro-serrated. Thus, the printed photograph gets the aspect similar to a photo revealed in the four-side system, but, when it presents only in its basis, as some manufacturers do, the photograph presents white margins on the three remaining borders. The big disadvantage of this method is that micro-serrated paper boards with an irregular finishing, which is wavy, serrated, devaluating final finishing of the photograph and taking off the characteristic of its main purpose, i.e., to be identical to a traditional revelation photograph.

[0005] The present invention not only overcomes the existing difficulties, but also adds undeniable advantages when producing photographic paper in the desired sizes more than the margins, that we can call safety margins, for a good presentation of the photographs, where the margins are easily removed after printing, without micro-serrated that adds an undesirable aspect, in addition to present risks for tearing the photographs if they are not well made. The margins, in the present invention come completely and uninterruptedly cut from the sheet body, and the photo gets a perfect finishing on its border, as the photographs revealed by the traditional system.

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[0006] The process of the present invention consists in producing a laminated constituted of photograph paper proper, which is a laminated with a liner, that is a low weight containing a low adherence adhesive, i.e., of low adhering capacity. The laminated so produced is coiled, and is then ready to be inserted in the cutting equipment. This equipment is regulated in accordance with the requirement of producing cuts in the total size of the sheet (in the case of magnified photographs) or at other sizes, as, for instance, 3 x 4 cm; 10 x 15 cm, etc., always intending to use as much space as possible on the sheet.

[0007] The laminated of the present invention is introduced into the cutting equipment that produces in the first place a half-cut (low weight paper + low adherence adhesive), thereafter producing a second cut, this one reaching the whole laminated in the total size of A4, A6 sheet, etc., more lateral margins, upper and lower margins. So, you have sheets with defined sizes and with photograph sizes, among these, also pre-defined sizes.

[0008] In the present invention the removal of margins is made, after printing, very easily, by the two great advantages presented, that are the fact of the cut be total and uninterrupted and not micro-serrated, thus not presenting the tears due to inefficiency of the micro-serrated, in addition to the adhesive presenting low adherence, first adhered to the liner paper. Thus, final product has an excellent finishing and without undesirable white marks.

[0009] Drawings presented show the real invention with no limiting characteristic, only as an example of the description, emphasizing its characteristics and showing the great advantages of the invention.

[0010] Figure 1 shows an upper view of a sheet already detached from laminated where (1) represents the external borders of the sheet, reached with the second cut made by equipment on laminated; (2) represents the total cut made on photographic paper, without reaching the "liner"; (3) represents the extension of the application of the photo on the photographic paper, being visible that the latter surpasses the cut (2), assuring the non-existence of the white margin within the field desired for photo; (4) it is the margin to be detached after the impression made on the photograph field

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[0011] Figure II shows a front horizontal section of laminated where (5) is the photographic paper; (6) is the liner formed by the low weight (7) and by the low adherence adhesive (8), the way it is coiled after its elaboration.

[0012] Figure III shows a front horizontal section of the laminated, where one can perceive the photographic paper (5) cut on its two sides by the cut (2) and the liner (6), not being affected by these cuts (2); (1) is the cut of detachment for laminate sheet; (4) the margins to be detached; (7) the low weight paper and (8) the low adherence adhesive.

[0013] Figure IV shows an upper view of a sheet already detached from laminate, where (1) are the borders reached by the second cut of the equipment; (10) is the partial cut only reaching photographic paper and forming several fields (9) for 3x4 cm photographs; (11) are the margins to be detached from the photos and that have white portion and printed portions, which is the guarantee surplus of the photograph.

[0014] Figure V shows a horizontal front section of the sheet containing 3 x 4 cm photographs where (5) is the photographic paper; (6) is the liner, formed by the low weight paper (7) and of the low adherence adhesive (8); (9) are the fields for photographs; (11) the margins to be detached; (10) partial cuts that reach only the photographic paper (5) and (1) the cut of detachment of laminate sheet.

[0015] Figure IV shows a sheet already detached by the laminate side, where (1) is the detachment cut, (12) are partial cuts that reach only photographic paper, limiting fields (13) for 18 x 15 cm photographs, and (14) are the margins to be detached after printing and that include white parts and parts with printing surplus of the photographs.

[0016] Figure VII shows a horizontal front view of the sheet containing 18 x 15 cm photographs where (1) is the detachment cut of laminate sheet; (5) is the photographic paper; (6) is the liner formed by low weight paper (7) and by the low adherence adhesive (8); (13) is the field for 18 x 15 cm photographs; (12) partial cuts for detachment of photographs and that do not reach the liner (6), which is formed by the low weight paper (7) and of the low adherence adhesive (8); (14) are the margins to be detached after printing.

[0017] It is therefore evidenced the ease with which the object of the present

invention can diversify the cuts and produce as much photograph sizes as it could be desired, with accuracy of the cuts, total convenience, at the detachment of the margins and reaching their perfect final finishing.

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